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The Call of Africa.

Every country has its "call." They
say in Shanghai that, once you have
known the "Bubbling Well Road" and
left it, you must get back some day. In
Calcutta they tell you that "he who has
drunk the waters of the Hooghly will
surely return." In Cairo they say
"Egypt has marked you—you will come
back." And any one who has known the
islands of the South Seas, the scent of
the tropics, or the mystery of the Sun-
derbunds, knows that there are times
when the voices that have entered into
him, call him back again.

"When you've heard the East calling, you
won't never 'eed ought else'."

sings Kipling; and that is verity.

One must look with trepidation on the
proposed hunting trip of Mr. ROOSEVELT
—he will be plain Mister then—Mr. Mc-
Clellan, hunting big game. For the call
is there, too. Here we have Mr. BERKE-
LEY HUTTON, in *Everybody's*, telling us
about his hunting trips in Africa. He is
a professional hunter—goes out after the
ivory and gets it.

"That is my profession—ivory hunting. You
can make a lawyer, or even a doctor, or a
seller, out of a man of average intelligence, but
you can't make a hunter out of him unless he
was born a hunter."

Mr. ROOSEVELT was born a hunter—he
will tell you that himself; and after he
has been in Africa awhile we are likely
to know the real truth about Mr. BERKE-
LEY HUTTON's hunting stories, about
charging elephants and wounded lions.
That is, if Mr. ROOSEVELT comes back.
Read and realize the danger we are in
from the call of the jungle.

"For once Africa has laid her spell upon a
man, he's hers forever. He'll dream of her
her black tangle of forests he's broken
through, hot on the track of a wounded bull
lion; of the parched and blistered belts he's
crossed under the blazing sunlight, of the night,
those moonlit, haunted nights, when he's
watched beside a runaway, waiting for the game
to come down to drink, and listened to the
ripple of the water on the bank, the splash of a
crocodile, the stealthy snoring of lions all
around him, the scurry of monkeys overhead,
listened to the vast black silence, into which
all smaller sounds are cast as pebbles are
dropped into a pool."

That is the "call," according to Mr.
HUTTON, that is waiting, like an insid-
ious microbe, to creep into the blood of
our Idolized One. He hopes, it is said,
to make a tour of the world after his
hunting trip. Had he not better shake
hands with royalty first and meet the
wild beasts afterward? Really, we are
beginning to fear that call of the jungle.

Mr. John Temple Graves says the Chi-
cago convention was "a very tame af-
fair." Mr. Theodore Roosevelt tamed it.

The New York Account.

Citizens of New York City are con-
gratulating themselves that the recount
of the ballots in the election of 1905 has
shown that the McCLELLAN-HEARST
votes were counted with substantial ac-
curacy. The country at large will feel
like adding congratulations on a result
which, it is hoped, puts a stop to the
HEARST-McCLELLAN controversy.

But it is to be hoped that the holders
of the franchise in Greater New York
will not forget that counting the ballots
is only one method of checking fraud in
elections. It will be remembered that
during the election of 1905 the precau-
tions taken to insure an honest count
were most unusual. Each polling place
was guarded jealously by watchers, some
on behalf of the judiciary. There were
HEARST watchers, and lookers-on for
JEROME, and yet, in spite of these un-
usual precautions, there were enough
mistakes in the count—as shown by the
first boxes opened—to have made a vital
change in the election had the ratio of
miscounted ballots continued. Luckily,
it did not.

It is to be hoped that citizens of New
York will not consider the failure of Mr.
HEARST's contentions as a sort of guar-
antee that their election system is be-
yond need of improvement, and so relax
their vigilance. The ballots may have
been counted honestly, but counting the
ballots is by no means all there is of
checking at elections. During the progress
of this HEARST-McCLELLAN fight we
have heard more or less of "repeat-
ers," and if repeating is not prevented
on election day, it is practically impos-
sible to discover afterward that it has
been done.

Something has been done to make the
repeater's task difficult, for at the re-

quest of Gov. HUGHES the New York
legislature has passed a law requiring
the voter to sign his name when regis-
tering and again when voting. If the
elector cannot write he may be asked to
answer certain questions, which will be
asked him again on election day, so that
by the correctness of his answers he may
be identified. This may help, but it adds
materially to the complexity of the elec-
tion system.

We may take it that the HEARST-Mc-
CLELLAN recount does not at all prove
that elections are honestly conducted in
New York, and we hope that those who
have been working in the interests of
good government along the lines of
election reform will not cease their en-
deavors.

"How long does a dream last?" inquires
a London physician. We don't know.
Perhaps "the allies" might throw some
light on the subject.

Mr. Taft and the Yale Spirit.

Of all of Mr. TAFT's utterances since
his nomination at Chicago, none has a
better ring or is more promising for
the future than that at the Yale dinner
in which he said:

"The Yale spirit is the spirit of pro-
gressiveness without the spirit of de-
structiveness."

Mr. TAFT is a Yale man. He is full
of the Yale spirit, and if that Yale
spirit characterizes his course in the
campaign, and characterizes his admin-
istration, in the event of his election—
which is the interpretation Yale men
give his speech—then he will appeal
strongly to his fellows the country over
and find his career attuned to the Amer-
ican heart.

This is an era of progress. The spirit
of progressiveness is everywhere domi-
nant. Ultra-conservatives are wont to
call it socialism, when not polite enough
to term it radicalism. Sometimes, de-
rively and contemptuously, it is styled
Rooseveltism or Bryanism. But in its
broad and general meaning it signifies
nothing more or less than the moral
awakening of the past four years, the
striving for better things in our national
life, the growth of the square deal prin-
ciple, and the demand for common hon-
esty in the affairs of mankind.

Radicalism is a distasteful word to the
Republicans—more distasteful than to
the Democrats—but radicalism as it has
come to be understood in this country
is conservatism of the highest order, be-
cause it tends to conserve the best of
our material and moral interests.

And so, as we have said, if that Yale
spirit dominates Mr. TAFT and his party,
it will appeal mightily to the American
people in the mood they are in to-day.

"This is the sweetest season of the
year," sings a Texas poet. We suspect
he means "sweatest."

The South and Mr. Bryan.

It is very clear that the rank and file
of the Democratic party in the South is
for Mr. BRYAN for leadership, while the
politicians, officeholders, and would-be
officeholders are not.

In Alabama, where Democrats were
permitted to speak through a direct pri-
mary, Mr. BRYAN was overwhelmingly
indorsed. On the contrary, Georgia,
leaving the matter to the politicians and
the "men who control," sends an anti-
Bryan delegation to Denver, unin-
structed.

The contradictory action of these two
typical Southern States—next-door
neighbors, and generally of identical and
coincident political thought—serves
amplify to demonstrate the point we
make! In the one case, the rank and file
spoke, directly and through its own
mouth; in the other, the rank and file
did not speak, but was spoken for by the
"leaders" of the party, who, generally,
are the chief beneficiaries of the party.

Mr. BRYAN's great strength with the
masses lies largely in the fact that they
believe him free from any inclination to
machine methods or one-man control.
He is to be the next Democratic stand-
ard-bearer, not because of the bigwigs of
his party, but in spite of them. He is
loved by the private all the more be-
cause he is forever belittled by some of
the "generals" in command of the
breastworks. He is the inevitable and
undisputed master of his party because
that party, in its heart, loves him and
believes in him.

The South is for BRYAN; and it will
say so whenever it gets the chance to
say so; and the fact that it doesn't al-
ways get the chance, when speaking
through its individual State machinery,
in no wise lessens the truth of the ob-
servation!

Georgia, in assuming a pseudo anti-
Bryan attitude, has made itself ridicu-
lous. It will fool nobody. Indeed, the
insincerity of Georgia's position is evi-
denced in the fact that a number of
delegates to Denver would be sure to
vote for BRYAN but for the "unit rule"
adopted by a majority of the delegation,
which will effectively block them.

This is positively Oyster Bay's farewell
appearance!

That "New Army Plan."

Dispatches from Pine Plains, N. Y.,
where there is a big army and militia
maneuver camp, have credited anon-
ymous army officers with opposition to
the scheme described in a public address
at that place by Gen. R. S. OLIVER, the
Assistant Secretary of War. Gen.
OLIVER, in previous newspaper reports
of his address, was quoted as offering
a plan which contemplated the use of
250,000 men in this country as a stand-
ing army, attaining this military force
by putting the National Guard commands
into military service, which would have
meant the expenditure of a large sum,
as well as giving up a lot of time to
training and maneuvers. No such propo-
sition has been seriously advised, and it
is only fair to Gen. OLIVER to correct an
impression that the Washington authori-
ties have any such idea of maintaining
a gigantic military force in the form of
a "standing army."

No such number of men are available
for military duty to the extent the plan
would make necessary. The criticisms
by army officers and others have pro-
ceeded upon an entirely erroneous basis.
The project is one which has been dis-
cussed time and again by the militia of-

ficers and those of the army who are
interested in the encouragement and de-
velopment of a volunteer force which
shall be in time of emergency the reli-
able ally of the regular establishment.
It offers no violence to the citizen sol-
dier and imposes no enormous tax
upon the American people. It is a
harmless and practical project, without
sensational features and offering no out-
rage to human liberty or any affront to
honest labor.

The authors of the newspaper dis-
patches from Pine Plains received the
tidings from Gen. OLIVER with the effect
of original discovery, but there is noth-
ing in the project which is either new or
startling. It is merely the old plan
which has met with approval at National
Guard conventions, and Gen. OLIVER
brought it out again at Pine Plains, per-
haps, for want of something else to talk
about. It was an appropriate subject
before a military or a militia audience.

The discussion, therefore, of "Presi-
dent ROOSEVELT's new army plan" be-
comes one of the absurdities of the dull
season.

Knoxville, Tenn., must be "dry" with a
vengeance! An enterprising citizen of
that city is said to have made a great
deal of money lately selling a slightly
brownish liquid with a faint "corn"
odor!

Dr. Hill appeared before the Kaiser re-
cently clad "in plain, simple evening
dress, such as is generally worn by
American gentlemen." The Kaiser might
as well understand, too, that it wasn't a
rented suit!

Of course, we must prepare to be bom-
barded with stories about Mr. Taft and
all the Taftites and Mr. Bryan and all
the Bryanites. Nothing will be over-
looked, from the number of lumps of
sugar they take in their lead tea to the
color of ribbon each likes best.

Gov. Johnson is quoted as having said
recently: "Mr. Bryan may not win the
nomination; indeed, the outlook is very
satisfactory." Sometimes, we suspect it
occurs to Gov. Johnson that an Ananias
Club is by no means an institution to be
despised.

"Labels can't lie," says an advertiser,
thereby demonstrating that some adver-
tisers can.

Some one has offered a prize for the
best essay on "Why the Republican party
will be successful next November." As
there is no law requiring publicity in the
matter of campaign contributions, we
shall probably never know exactly why.

It is pointed out that Mr. Taft is the
third Secretary of War to be nominated
for the Presidency, and that neither of
the other two was elected. However, Mr.
ROOSEVELT may have handed down his
precedent-breaking methods, along with
his other regalia.

The White House is empty, but that
brings no joy to the soul of the octopus.
He is as easily lapped from Oyster Bay.

"How will Tammany Hall vote at Den-
ver?" asks a contemporary. More im-
portant, how will Tammany Hall vote
in November?

Secretary Root will take another course
of Muldooning soon. There is no doubt
of one thing; the Secretary of State does
his level best to keep up the pace.

Mr. Tom Lawson has even ceased to be
amusing.

Senator La Follette's recent speech in
the Senate of the United States weighed
nineteen pounds in manuscript. Rather a
weighty document, as those things go.

The recently assembled Georgia Demo-
cratic convention declined to indorse Mr.
Thomas E. Watson for the Vice Presi-
dency. Mr. Watson may reflect com-
placently, however, that the proposition
was made after the State primary in
which "Little Joe Brown" was nominated
had been pulled off. Had it come before
the house previous to that interesting
event, something different might have
happened.

Kansas wants 20,000 men to harvest the
wheat crop. Kansas are too busy rid-
ing around in automobiles to bother about
harvesting their own wheat crops.

A female statistician has figured that
there are exactly 1,294,500 bachelors in
the United States—or, at least, there were
at the time the figures were compiled. It
is only during leap year that such sad
and melancholy facts come to light.

Texas makes it unlawful to carry a
pistol in the hip pocket. But Alabama
goes Texas one better and makes it im-
possible by providing that all pistols sold
in that State must be at least two feet
long.

A writer in a current magazine tells
us all about "How to know a mad dog."
That's all right, for people who care to
know mad dogs. The average man doesn't.

"After the watermelon, what?" asks
the Mobile Register. George Washington
Christopher Columbus Abraham Lincoln
Rastus Johnson, sah!

A New York City council has ordained
that kisses in the public parks shall not
be more than one second in duration.
Surely, no policeman would be hard-
hearted enough to time an unsuspecting
couple with a stop watch, however.

"If the Democrats take a Southern man
for the Presidency, the star bet is that
it will be Culberson, of Texas," says the
Cincinnati Times-Star. You can gamble
that will be the Lone Star's best bet.

Mr. Bryan has been lecturing into a
phonograph. We fear that is one record
toward which some of his friends will
not be able to point with quite their ac-
customed pride.

"Prosperity is like fortune; it will
thrust itself upon no one not prompt to
give it welcome and hospitality," says
the philosophical Baltimore American.
But even when that disposition is shown,
prosperity isn't guaranteed to stay put.

On Watered Stock.

From the Lorain Times-Herald.
That Brooklyn physician who asserts
that people can get crazy drunk on water
must have had good opportunities of
observing the stock market.

Aking Too Much.

From the New York World.
Perhaps a truce could be arranged with
Young America by which a noisy Fourth
might be permitted in return for a noise-
less fourth week before.

Slavag Continues.

From the New York Post.
"I am feeling bully," said the nominee.
Evidently my slang is to go on, however,
it may bewitch my policies.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

When candidates are on the stump they
to the farmer take.
Right for his horny hand they jump
and give that fin a shake.
They kiss his kids with urbane grace;
eternal love they vow.
They want to help about the place, and
even milk the cow.

When candidates have made a win and
traveled far away,
The farmer then may use his fin for get-
ting in the hay.
But candidates mean well enough; they
know the farmer's needs,
They send him out some printed stuff;
likewise some garden seeds.

Look It Up.

"The professor says my bathing suit is
rather exiguous."
"Is that a compliment?"
"I don't know. I'm going after the
dictionary now."

Not Always a Romance.

"Why don't you write your name on an
egg? The recipient may fall in love with
you."
"And the recipient may sue me for
damages," responded the dairy maid. "I
tried that once and got into a very un-
pleasant imbroglio with an actor gen."

In Self-defense.

"Great soil you have around here."
"You bet."
"Your corn must be twenty feet high."
"And we have to plant a dwarf variety
to hold it down to that."

Way It Works.

An end-seat hog I am.
An end-seat hog I'll be.
I'm move no more;
Nobody moves for me!

A Summer Girl.

"The professor thinks a great deal of
your intellect. He says you look at him
so understandingly."
"Yes; it's easier to look at him under-
standingly than to think up that high-
browed gab."

Never Can Tell.

"Quer thinking about that feller who
rocked the boat."
"What was queer?"
"He hadn't changed his flannels yet.
You wouldn't expect a man with that
much caution to be in the boat-rocker
class."

There Are Others.

"Some women are foolish. That con-
victed thug gets lots of flowers from
women, I pose?"
"Yes," answered the warden. "But the
lady murders on the next tier has had
forty-seven orders of marriage to date."

EIFFEL TOWER.

Tallest Structure Will Become Prop-erty of the City of Paris.

From the Scientific American.
Next January the Eiffel Tower will be-
come the property of Paris, in accord-
ance with the agreement entered into in
1889 with its contractor and architect, M.
Eiffel, that the big steel structure should
belong to the city after twenty years. M.
Eiffel deposited a bond of \$200,000 to bind
the agreement, and this money will now
go to his heirs. What Paris will do with
the tower is a problem. Admission fees
and the sublet contracts to the restaurant
hardly pay 1 per cent of the capital in-
vested. It took eleven years for M. Eiffel
to recoup his expenses, notwithstanding
the great exposition of 1889, which brought
thousands of visitors to the tower. The
ticket fee now is only 20 cents, hardly
enough to cover the cost of running the
huge elevators, and the city will have
to devise some scheme to make the tower
pay. There is now a subsidy paid yearly
by the French government on account of
the wireless connections established there,
but this is so small that it is not worth
considering. It is generally believed that
the tower will prove a white elephant in
the hands of the municipality.

The Monroe Doctrine.

From the Savannah News.

It is remarkable to what lengths the
worship of Roosevelt will lead his de-
voted and what queer things it will cause
them to say. The other day Dr. E. Ben-
jamin Andrews, who is regarded as an
authority on history, told the graduating
class of a Connecticut school that Theo-
dore Roosevelt was the first President to
"acknowledge distinctly" the responsibil-
ity of the Monroe doctrine. The Philadel-
phia Record reminds Dr. Andrews of the
fact that when Andrew Johnson was Presi-
dent, when James Buchanan was President;
when Grover Cleveland was President, and
the Cuban incident leading to the war with
Spain, when McKinley was President. These
would seem to be conclusive evidence of
the acknowledgment and force of the
Monroe doctrine.

As to L. E. Wright.

From the Nashville American.

Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War
before the war, but Luke E. Wright,
who did his full share in an effort that
was made to destroy the United States
government forty-odd years ago, is to be
Secretary of War after the war. That
is a distinction. It also shows how far
the war we have traveled. If such
a thing had occurred twenty years ago,
many Northerners would have fainted,
while others would have rushed forward
with loaded mouths to defend the na-
tion. Gen. A. P. Stewart, repre-
senting the Secretary of War, received
the Tennessee monuments at Chick-
mauga, it seemed that there was no fur-
ther need for comment. But now we are
have Luke Wright in charge of the
army. Well, then, they say in Cincinnati,
a whiter, a broader, a braver, or an hon-
ester man.

Harvard's Brownsville.

From the New York World.

Harvard, it is said, has a Brownsville af-
fair on its hands which may embroil the
college world. The matter has already
passed beyond the jurisdiction of the uni-
versity. Harvard's most eminent living
alumnus, who perpetrated the original
Brownsville injustice, has been prompt
to recognize its gravity and to put him-
self in communication with President
Eliot.

This is the proper procedure. Nothing

short of a complete review of the evi-
dence with the object of an annulment
of the sentence imposed, and a special
message on the failure of college disci-
plinary boards to comprehend the true uses
of university education, can compose the
strife.

A Dead Philosopher.

From the Kansas City Star.

A Republican River (Kana) farmer,
who hanged himself last week, pinned the
following notice to his coat tail: "For
forty years I have been raising more corn
to feed more hogs to get more money to
buy more land, until now I own more
land than one man ought to own, so I
quit the job. I am not crazy, but I just
tired of life and want rest and peace and
sleep."

The Three "Mys."

From the Buffalo News.

"My policies," "my candidate" run
a pretty good chance of resulting in "my
defeat" next November.

HEAT AND HEALTH.

High Temperature Beneficial to Human Life.

From the New York Sun.

It will doubtless surprise a good many
persons who have suffered more or less
inconvenience from heat during the last
few days to learn that high temperature
is beneficial rather than harmful to hu-
man life. This is the avowedly lately
made in a London newspaper by an En-
glish physician, Dr. H. H. Riddle, and it
is unquestionably supported by a vast
amount of careful statistics and an im-
posing array of scientific authorities.

There is no foundation for the current
opinion that the heat and the lungs bear
most of the stress of hot weather.

The assumption seems to be based on a
supposed analogy between a human
being and a dog, which latter notoriously
pant when overheated. There is no
such analogy, for the reason that human
beings rely chiefly on their perspiratory
system to regulate the control of the tem-
perature of the body, while the dog, not
having perspiratory glands comparable
to ours, has to make greater use of his
tongue in preventing his body temperature
from being too much influenced by out-
side conditions. The truth is, as ex-
periments in India have shown, that the
ordinary European's breath rate is not
increased by actually reduced about one-
fifth during his last March, when he ac-
commodate himself to the heat of that coun-
try. The same experiments have shown
that the heart's action also is not aug-
mented by even in tropical temperatures.

The liver and spleen are the chief suf-
ferers, but even the congestion which may
be caused in these organs by high tem-
peratures may be left out of account by
those persons who are careful about what
they eat and drink.

HIS LOST ADVICE.

How the Democrats May Hope to Be United Again.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Just at this time every Democrat in
the United States should ponder the last
formal advice given to his party by the
great man who recently died at Prince-
ton. On the 18th of last March, when he
formally asked to state what in his opin-
ion is the best principle, what is the
best policy to give the Democratic party
new life, Mr. Cleveland wrote:

"As a general proposition, I might an-
swer this question by saying that, in my
opinion, this could be most surely
brought about by a return to genuine
Democratic doctrine, and a close adher-
ence to the Democratic policies which in
times past gave our party success and
benefited our people."

"To be more specific in my reply, I
should say that more than ever, just at
this time, the Democrats should display
honest and sincere conservatism, a
regard for constitutional limitations, and
a determination not to be swept from
moorings by temporary clamor or
spectacular exploitation."

"Our people need rest and peace and
reassurance, and it will be quite in line
with true Democracy and successful pol-
icy to impress upon our fellow-country-
men the fact that Democracy still stands
for those things."

FRENCH CHANGE OF SYSTEM.

Secret Balloting to Be Tried in All Elections There.

From the Boston Herald.

The French national legislature having
made law the proposition advanced early
in its premiership by M. Clemenceau,
electors now will, in municipal, de-
partmental, and national elections, a se-
cret of balloting hitherto unknown.
France, as in Australia, and as in this
country, this change will make for great-
er independence of voting, especially
among classes that in the past have vot-
ed largely by those who could make re-
fusal to follow a behest a reason for dis-
sent from the majority. Lowerdowners